دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الْجُزْءُ الثَّالِثُ

Book 3

الدكتور ف. عبد الرحيم

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 31

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Note:
Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

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الْحَالُ | صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ

(٣١) اَلدَّرْسُ الْحَادِي وَالثَّلَاثُونَ

The Thirty First Lesson

An Expression

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : مَالَكَ مُتْعَباً يَاأَحْمَدُ؟ — مَصْدَرٌ

- TT: Why are you tired, O'Ahmad?
(lit: what is with you, tired, O'Ahmad?)

أَحْمَدُ : سَمِعْتُ رَنِينَ الْجَرَسِ وَأَنَا فِي غُرْفَتِي، فَجِئْتُ مُسْرِعاً، فَتَعِبْتُ.

- Ahmad: I heard the ringing of the bell while I was in my room, so I came in a hurry, so I got tired.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : أَيْنَ سَمِيرٌ؟

- TT: Where is Samir?

عَلِيٌّ : ضَاعَتْ سَاعَتُهُ، فَخَرَجَ يَبْحَثُ عَنْهَا. [هُوَ]

- Ali: His watch got lost. So he left searching for it.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : وَأَيْنَ زُهَيْرٌ وَصَدِيقَاهُ؟

- TT: And where are Zuhair and his (2) friends?

أَحْمَدُ : رَأَيْتُهُمْ خَارِجِينَ مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ.

- Ahmad: I saw them leaving from the restaurant.

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : اِقْرَأِ الْآيَاتِ يَاأَحْمَدُ. (يَقِفُ أَحْمَدُ) اِقْرَأْ جَالِساً. [أَنْتَ]

- TT: Read the verses O'Ahmad. (Ahmad stands up) Read while sitting.

أَحْمَدُ : أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَقْرَأَ وَاقِفاً. (يَسْتَعِيذُ وَيُبَسْمِلُ) : [أَنَا] IV

- Ahmad: I love that I read standing (He says Istiʿazah and Basmallah)

﴿رَبِّ ٱغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِمَن دَخَلَ بَيْتِيَ مُؤْمِناً﴾. [نُوحٌ/٢٨]. [يَا] [هُوَ]

'O my Lord, forgive me and my (2) parents and who enters my house believing (as a believer)'.

﴿وَجَاءُوا أَبَاهُمْ عِشَاءً يَبْكُونَ﴾ [يُوسُفُ/١٦].

'And they came to their father crying in the evening'.

(Masc.) دَارٌ/بَيْتٌ (Singular, Fem)

﴿أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى ٱلَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِن دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ أُلُوفٌ﴾. [ٱلْبَقَرَةُ/٢٤٣].

'Did you not see those who left their homes and they were in thousands'.

﴿أَيُحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتاً﴾ [ٱلْحُجُرَاتُ/١٢].

'Does any one of you love to eat the flesh of his dead brother?'

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : اِقْرَأِ الْحَدِيثَ يَاعَلِيُّ.

- TT: Read the hadith, O'Ali.

عَلِيٌّ : عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا

- Ali: From my father Musa Al-Ashary said: The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said: When

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الْحَالُ | صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ

Two lines of Poetry بَيْتٌ (Poetry شِعْرٌ)

مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (هُوَ) #1

مَرِضَ الْعَبْدُ أَوْ سَافَرَ كُتِبَ لَهُ مِثْلُ مَا كَانَ يَعْمَلُ مُقِيماً صَحِيحاً» . (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ) . #2

the slave of Allah is sick or he is travelling, it is written for him like what he used to do staying in one place healthy. (Al-Bukhari narrated it).

اَلْمُدَرِّسُ : اِقْرَأِ الْبَيْتَ يَاأَبَابَكْرٍ .

- II: Read the couplet (two verses of the poetry), O'Aba Bakr.

أَبُوبَكْرٍ : حَتَّى مَتَى أَنْتَ فِي لَهْوٍ وَفِي لَعِبٍ؟

- Abu Bakr: Until when are you in amusement and play?

وَالْمَوْتُ نَحْوَكَ يَهْوِي (هُوَ) فَاتِحاً فَاهُ

While the death is swooping down towards you (with its) mouth open.

(يَرِنُّ الْجَرَسُ وَيَخْرُجُ الْمُدَرِّسُ قَائِلاً : وَفَّقَكُمُ اللهُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ) . (الْفَاعِلُ)

(The bell rings and the teacher leaves saying: May Allah grant you success and peace be upon you and Allah's mercy and His blessings).

1- Answer the following questions:

١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

(١) لِمَاذَا كَانَ أَحْمَدُ مُتْعَباً؟

(٢) لِمَ خَرَجَ سَمِيرٌ؟

(٣) مَنِ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْبَيْتَ؟

See next page

٢ - (جِئْتُ مُسْرِعاً) هُنَا (مُسْرِعاً) حَالٌ .

(I came in a hurry) here (hurry) is hal.

2- The Hal: It is an additional description mentioned to state the condition of its owner (sahib). e.g., Hamid came riding his bike. I bought the chicken slaughtered. This is our teacher entering the class.

اَلْحَالُ : وَصْفٌ فَضْلَةٌ يُذْكَرُ لِبَيَانِ هَيْئَةِ صَاحِبِهِ، نَحْوَ: جَاءَ حَامِدٌ رَاكِباً دَرَّاجَتَهُ . اِشْتَرَيْتُ الدَّجَاجَةَ مَذْبُوحَةً . هَذَا أُسْتَاذُنَا دَاخِلاً الْفَصْلَ .

❊ وَصَاحِبُ الْحَالِ : ❊

And the Sahib-al-hal:

إِمَّا فَاعِلٌ، نَحْوَ: خَرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ مِنْ قَاعَةِ الْاِمْتِحَانِ مَسْرُورِينَ .

Either it is a doer, e.g.: The students left the hall of examination happy.

① وَإِمَّا نَائِبُ فَاعِلٍ : نَحْوَ: يُؤْكَلُ اللَّحْمُ مَطْبُوخاً . نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ

① Or it is a deputy doer: e.g.: The meat is eaten cooked.

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١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الْآتِيَـــةِ : Answer the following questions :

(١) لِمَاذَا كَانَ أَحْمَدُ مُتْعَباً؟

(٢) لِمَ خَرَجَ سَمِيرٌ؟

(٣) مَنِ الَّذِي قَرَأَ الْبَيْتَ؟

1) Why was Hamid tired ?

١. كَانَ مُتْعَبًا لِأَنَّهُ جَاءَ مُسْرِعًا

He was tired because he came in a hurry.

2) Why did Samir leave ?

2. خَرَجَ سَمِيرٌ لِأَنَّ ضَاعَتْ سَاعَتُهُ، فَخَرَجَ يَبْحَثُ عَنْهَا

Samir left because his watch got lost. So he left to search for it.

3) Who is the one who read the two verses of the poetry ?

3. هُوَ أَبُوبَكْرٍ

It was Abu Bakr.

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② وَإِمَّا مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ، نَحْوُ: اِشْتَرَيْتُ الْكِتَابَ مُجَلَّداً.

② Or it is an object, e.g.: I purchased the book bounded.

③ وَإِمَّا خَبَرٌ، نَحْوَ: هَذَا الْهِلَالُ طَالِعاً.

③ Or it is a predicate, e.g.: This is the crescent appearing

④ وَإِمَّا مُبْتَدَأٌ، نَحْوَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى الْمُدِيرِ، وَعِنْدَهُ مُدَرِّسُنَا جَالِساً.

④ Or it is a subject, e.g.: I entered (room of) the principal and with him was our teacher sitting.

⑤ اَلْأَصْلُ فِي صَاحِبِ الْحَالِ أَنْ يَكُونَ مَعْرِفَةً، وَقَدْ يَكُونُ نَكِرَةً عِنْدَ وُجُودِ مُسَوِّغٍ، وَهُوَ أَحَدُ أُمُورٍ أَرْبَعَةٍ:

⑤ The origin of sahib-al-hal is to be definite, and it may be indefinite with the presence of justification, and it is one of the four situations:

(١) أَنْ تَتَقَدَّمَ عَلَيْهِ الْحَالُ، نَحْوَ: جَاءَنِي سَائِلاً طَالِبٌ.

1) That it (S.H.) comes before the hal, e.g.: A student came to me asking.

(٢) أَنْ يُخَصَّصَ بِوَصْفٍ أَوْ إِضَافَةٍ، نَحْوَ: جَاءَنِي طَالِبٌ مُوَاظِبٌ مُسْتَأْذِناً فِي الْخُرُوجِ. جَاءَنِي طَبِيبُ أَسْنَانٍ مُسْتَفْتِياً.

2) It is particularized with an adjective or an addition, e.g.: A persistant student came to me asking permission for leaving. A dentist came to me asking a religious opinion.

(٣) أَنْ يَسْبِقَهُ نَفْيٌ أَوْ نَهْيٌ أَوْ اِسْتِفْهَامٌ، نَحْوَ: مَا جَاءَ الْيَوْمَ أَحَدٌ مُتَأَخِّراً. لَا يَدْخُلْ أَحَدٌ قَاعَةَ الْامْتِحَانِ حَامِلاً حَقِيبَتَهُ. أَجَاءَ الْيَوْمَ أَحَدٌ مُتَأَخِّراً؟

3) That it is preceded by negation, or prohibition, or interrogation, e.g.: Nobody came today late. Nobody should enter the examination hall carrying his bag. Did anybody come today late?

(٤) أَنْ تَكُونَ الْحَالُ بَعْدَهُ جُمْلَةً مَقْرُونَةً بِالْوَاوِ، نَحْوَ: ﴿أَوْ كَالَّذِي مَرَّ عَلَى قَرْيَةٍ وَهِيَ خَاوِيَةٌ عَلَى عُرُوشِهَا﴾. [اَلْبَقَرَةُ/ ٢٥٩].

4) That the hal is after it as a sentence connected with waw-al-hal e.g.: 'Or like the one who had passed by a town while it had collapsed on its roofs'.

وَقَدْ تَجِيءُ الْحَالُ مِنَ النَّكِرَةِ بِلَا مُسَوِّغٍ كَمَا فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ: «صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَاعِداً، وَصَلَّى وَرَاءَهُ رِجَالٌ قِيَاماً».

And the hal may come from the indefinite without a justification like in this hadith: 'The Prophet (PBUH) prayed sitting and the men prayed behind him standing'.

❊ اَلْحَالُ الْجُمْلَةُ:

❊ The hal of the sentence:

قَدْ تَكُونُ الْحَالُ جُمْلَةً اِسْمِيَّةً أَوْ فِعْلِيَّةً، نَحْوَ:

The hal can be a nominal sentence or a verbal sentence, e.g.:

(١) جَلَسْتُ أَسْتَمِعُ إِلَى تِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ مِنَ الْإِذَاعَةِ.

1) I sat listening to the recitation of the noble Quran from the radio station.

VIII

الْحَالُ | صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ

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(٢) اِلْتَحَقْتُ بِالْجَامِعَةِ وَقَدْ تَخَرَّجَ أَخِي.

2) I joined the university while my brother had graduated.

(٣) حَفِظْتُ الْقُرْآنَ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ. جَاءَ الْجَرِيحُ دَمُهُ يَتَدَفَّقُ.

3) I memorized the Qur'an while I was young. The wounded (person) came (while) the blood was pouring out.

تَشْتَمِلُ الْحَالُ الْجُمْلَةُ عَلَى رَابِطٍ يَرْبِطُهَا بِصَاحِبِهَا. وَالرَّابِطُ:

The hal sentence contains a connector connecting it with its sahib-al-hal. And the connector is:

(أ) إِمَّا الضَّمِيرُ وَحْدَهُ، نَحْوَ: ﴿جَاءُوا أَبَاهُمْ عِشَاءً يَبْكُونَ﴾.

A) Either the pronoun alone, e.g.: 'They came to their father in the evening crying'.

(ب) وَإِمَّا الْوَاوُ وَحْدَهَا، نَحْوَ: وَصَلْتُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ.

B) Or the waw alone, e.g.: I reached Makkah while the sun was setting.

(جـ) وَإِمَّا الْوَاوُ وَالضَّمِيرُ مَعاً، نَحْوَ: ﴿خَرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ أُلُوفٌ﴾.

C) Or the waw and the pronoun together, e.g.: 'They came out of their houses and they were in thousands'.

٣ - اِسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الدَّرْسِ مَا وَرَدَ فِيهِ مِنْ أَمْثِلَةِ الْحَالِ.

3- Extract from the lesson what is mentioned in it from the examples of hal.

See Highlights in the Lesson

٤ - عَيِّنِ الْحَالَ وَصَاحِبَهَا فِيمَا يَلِي:

4- Specify the hal and sahib-al-hal in what follows:

(١) دَخَلْتُ الْمُسْتَشْفَى مَرِيضاً، وَخَرَجْتُ مِنْهُ مُعَافًى، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ.

1) I entered the hospital sick and left from it healthy, and all praise be to Allah.

(٢) أُحِبُّ اللَّحْمَ مَشْوِيّاً، وَالسَّمَكَ مَقْلِيّاً، وَالْبَيْضَ مَسْلُوقاً.

2) I love the meat grilled and the fish fried, and the eggs boiled.

(٣) مَاذَا قَالَ لَكَ الْمُدَرِّسُ مُشِيراً بِيَدِهِ إِلَيَّ؟

3) What did the teacher say to you by pointing his hand towards me?

(٤) مَالَكَ حَزِينـــــاً؟

4) Why are you so sad?

(هِيَ)

(٥) جَاءَتْنِي الطِّفْلَةُ بَاكِيَةً، وَرَجَعَتْ ضَاحِكَةً.

5) The baby girl came to me crying and returned laughing.

(٦) قَابَلْتُ أَخَوَاتِي رَاجِعَاتٍ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

6) I met my sisters returning from the school.

(٧) كَلَّمَنِي الْمُدَرِّسُ مَاشِيَيْنِ.

7) The teacher spoke to me while the two walking.

(٨) أَمَوْزُوناً يُبَاعُ التَّمْرُ أَمْ مَكِيلاً؟

8) Are the dates sold by weight or by volume (measure of capacity)?

(٩) لِمَ صَلَّيْتَ قَاعِـــداً؟

9) Why did you pray sitting?

صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ	الْحَالُ	'hal' is always 'Mansub'

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(١٠) هَؤُلاءِ أَبْنَائِي خَارِجِينَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ.
10) These are my sons leaving from the house.

(١١) حَامِدٌ مُفْرَداً أَقْوَى مِنْ أَعْدَائِهِ مُجْتَمِعِينَ.
11) Hamid alone is more stronger than his enemies together.

(١٢) أَرَاكِبِينَ جِئْتُمْ أَمْ مَاشِينَ؟
12) Did you (pl) come riding or walking?

(١٣) قَالَ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمَا خَلَقْنَا ٱلسَّمَاءَ وَٱلْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا لَاعِبِينَ﴾ [الأَنْبِيَاءُ/١٦].
13) The Exalted said: 'We did not create the Heavens and the Earth and what is between them for play.'

٥ - أَكْمِلِ الْجُمَلَ الْآتِيَةَ بِوَضْعِ الْحَالِ الْوَارِدَةِ فِي الْمِثَالِ فِي الْأَمَاكِنِ الْخَالِيَةِ بَعْدَ تَغْيِيرِهَا لِتُنَاسِبَ صَاحِبَهَا، عِلْماً بِأَنَّ الْحَالَ تُطَابِقُ صَاحِبَهَا فِي الْإِفْرَادِ وَالتَّثْنِيَةِ وَالْجَمْعِ؛ وَفِي التَّذْكِيرِ وَالتَّأْنِيثِ:

5- Complete the following sentences by putting the hal mentioned in the example in the blank spaces after changing it to suit its sahib-al-hal, knowing that the hal matches its sahib-al-hal in the singular, and in the dual and in the plural; and in the masculine and feminine genders.

(١) دَخَلَ الطَّالِبُ قَاعَةَ الْامْتِحَانِ خَائِفاً.
1) The student entered the exam hall fearing/scared.

(٢) دَخَلَ الطُّلَّابُ قَاعَةَ الْامْتِحَانِ خَائِفِينَ
2) The students entered the exam hall fearing.

(٣) دَخَلَتِ الطَّالِبَةُ قَاعَةَ الْامْتِحَانِ خَائِفَةً
3) The student (f) entered the exam hall fearing.

(٤) دَخَلَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ قَاعَةَ الْامْتِحَانِ خَائِفَاتٍ
4) The students (f) entered the exam hall fearing.

٦ - عَيِّنِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْحَالِيَّةَ فِيمَا يَأْتِي، وَاذْكُرِ الرَّابِطَ فِي كُلٍّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهَا:

6- Specify the sentence of hal in what follows, and mention the connector in each one of them.

(١) حَجَجْتُ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ.
1) I performed Hajj while I was young.

(٢) ﴿لَا تَقْرَبُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَنْتُمْ سُكَارَى﴾.
2) Don't come near the salat while you are intoxicated (in the state of intoxication).

(٣) خَرَجْنَا نَتَنَزَّهُ. → [نَحْنُ]
3) We left to go for a leisurely walk.

(٤) وَصَلَ الطَّبِيبُ وَقَدْ مَاتَ الْجَرِيحُ.
4) The doctor arrived while (after) the wounded (person) had died.

(٥) جَلَسَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ يَكْتُبْنَ الْوَاجِبَاتِ.
5) The students (f) sat writing their homework.

(٦) قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، أَفْشُوا السَّلَامَ، وَأَطْعِمُوا الطَّعَامَ، وَصِلُوا الْأَرْحَامَ، وَصَلُّوا بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّاسُ نِيَامٌ». (رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِي وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ وَأَحْمَدُ وَالدَّارِمِيُّ).
6) The Prophet (PBUH) said: 'O' You people, spread the salam, and feed the food (to others), and connect with kins (relatives), and pray at night while people are sleeping.' (Al-Tirmizi and son of Majah and Ahmad and Darmiya narated it).

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٧ ـ يَقُولُ كُلُّ طَالِبٍ : جَلَسْتُ أَقْرَأُ / أَكْتُبُ / أَلْعَبُ

7- Every student says: I sat reading / I sat writing / I sat playing

٨ ـ (فَاتِحاً فَاهُ). (فُو) مِنَ الْأَسْماءِ الْخَمْسَةِ. تَقُولُ: فُوهُ صَغِيرٌ. اِفْتَحْ فَاكَ. يَقُولُ بِفِيْهِ مَالَيْسَ فِي قَلْبِهِ.

8- Opening his mouth. (فُو) is from the five (special) nouns. You say: His mouth is small. Open your mouth. He says with his mouth that which is not is in his heart.

٩ ـ (لَعِبٌ) مَصْدَرُ (لَعِبَ يَلْعَبُ)، وَهُوَ عَلَى وَزْنِ (فَعِلٌ). هَاتِ الْمَصْدَرَ مِنْ «كَذَبَ، وَضَحِكَ» عَلَى وَزْنِ «فَعِلٌ».

9- (لَعِبٌ) is a verbal noun of (لَعِبَ - يَلْعَبُ). And it is on the pattern of (فَعِلٌ). Give the verbal noun from (he lied, he laughed) on the pattern of (فَعِلٌ).

كَذِبٌ Lying ضَحِكٌ Laughing

١٠ ـ هَاتِ مُضَارِعَ: (هَوَى) وَ(أَفْشَى).

10- Give present tense:

يَهْوِي Fall / collapse / rush down يُفْشِي Disseminate

١١ ـ هَاتِ جَمْعَ (بَيْتٍ) بِمَعْنَى بَيْتِ شِعْرٍ، وَجَمْعَ «فَمٍ».

11- Give the plural of (بَيْتٌ) with the meaning of line of poetry, and the plural of (فَمٌ)

أَبْيَاتٌ Verses أَفْوَاهٌ Mouths

١٢ ـ هَاتِ مُفْرَدًا: أَرْحَامٌ، وَسُكَارَى.

12- Give singular of:

رَحِمٌ Womb سَكْرَانُ Intoxicated

١٣ ـ «نِيَامٌ» جَمْعُ «نَائِمٍ، وَنَائِمَةٍ» مِثْلُ «قِيَامٌ» جَمْعُ «قَائِمٍ، وَقَائِمَةٍ». قَالَ تَعَالَى: ﴿ٱلَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ ٱللَّهَ قِيَاماً وَقُعُوداً وَعَلَى جُنُوبِهِمْ...﴾. وَ«قُعُودًا» جَمْعُ «قَاعِدٍ، وَقَاعِدَةٍ». فِي الْحَدِيثِ: «خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَإِذَا نِسْوَةٌ جُلُوسٌ». (رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَهَ فِي الْجَنَائِزِ ٥٠).

(هَذَا إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ)

13- نِيَامٌ (ones who are sleeping) is plural of نَائِمٌ and نَائِمَةٌ like قِيَامٌ is plural of (standing) قَائِمٌ and قَائِمَةٌ. The Exalted said: 'Those who remember Allah standing and sitting and on their sides ....' and قُعُودٌ (sitting) is plural of قَاعِدٌ and قَاعِدَةٌ. In the hadith: 'The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) left (came out) (surprisingly) there were women sitting.' (Ibn Majah narated it in the Janaiz 50).

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The New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

تَعِبَ يَتْعَبُ تَعَبًا (i-a) To be or become weary, tired

أَتْعَبَ يُتْعِبُ إِتْعَابًا (IV) To make s/o tired or fatigued

مُتْعَبٌ (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) Tired, fatigued

أَسْرَعَ يُسْرِعُ إِسْرَاعًا (IV) To be quick, fast, prompt, to hurry up

مُسْرِعٌ (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Fast, one who is hurried

ضَاعَ يَضِيعُ ضَيَاعًا (a-i) To be lost, to disappear, perish

عِشَاءٌ Evening, night

أَلْفٌ Thousand, أُلُوفٌ (جَمْعٌ)

دَارٌ Residence, home, abode, land

دِيَارٌ (مُؤَنَّثٌ، جَمْعٌ)

لَحْمٌ Meat

أَقَامَ يُقِيمُ إِقَامَةً (IV) To set up, to raise, to straighten

مُقِيمٌ (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Permanent, residing, domiciled

لَهَا يَلْهُو لَهْوًا (a-u) To be amused, to distract on something, to trifle away

هَوَى يَهْوِي هُوِيًّا (a-i) To drop, to fall, tumble, to swoop down

نَحَا يَنْحُو نَحْوًا (a-u) To wend one's way, go, walk

وَفَّقَ يُوَفِّقُ تَوْفِيقًا (II) To make fit, suitable, adjust, accommodate, reconcile, to give success

وَصَفَ يَصِفُ وَصْفًا (a-i) To attribute, to describe

فَضَلَ يَفْضَلُ فَضْلًا (a-a) To be surplus

فَضْلَةٌ (grammar), An element in a sentence which can be dispensed with

هَيْئَةٌ Position, situation, mode, manner

قَاعَةٌ Hall, auditorium

طَلَعَ يَطْلُعُ طُلُوعًا (a-u) To rise, to ascend

طَالِعٌ (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) Rising, ascending

هِلَالٌ Crescent, new moon

سَوَّغَ يُسَوِّغُ تَسْوِيغًا (II) To make permissible, to allow

مُسَوِّغٌ (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) Justifying factor

وَجَدَ يَجِدُ وَجْدًا (a-i) To find

مَوجُودٌ (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) That which is found, present

خَصَّصَ يُخَصِّصُ تَخْصِيصًا (II) To specify, to designate, to single out, to set aside

وَاظَبَ يُوَاظِبُ مُوَاظَبَةً (III) To be regular

اِسْتَأْذَنَ يَسْتَأْذِنُ اِسْتِئْذَانًا (X) To seek permission

مُسْتَأْذِنٌ (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) One who is seeking permission

اِسْتَفْتَى يَسْتَفْتِي اِسْتِفْتَاءً (X) To seek an opinion or ruling

مُسْتَفْتٍ (اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) One who is seeking an opinion

قَرَنَ يَقْرِنُ قَرْنًا (a-i) To connect

مُقْرُونٌ (اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) That which is connected

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خَوَي يَخْوِي خَوَاءً (a-i) To be empty

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) خَاوٍ، خَاوِيَةٌ Empty, desolate

خَاوٍ عَلَى عَرْشٍ To be completely devastated

قَعَدَ يَقْعُدُ قَعُدًا (a-u) To sit down or remain seated

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) قَاعِدٌ Standing

قَامَ يَقُومُ قِيامًا (a-u) To stand up, stand erect

تَدَفَّقَ يَتَدَفَقُ تَدَفُّقًا (V) To gush forth, pour out, burst out

اِشْتَمَلَ يَشْتَمِلُ اِشْتِمَالًا (VIII) To include, to comprise

رَبَطَ يَرْبِطُ رَبْطًا (a-i) To attach, to tie or fasten

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) رَابِطٌ Connector

عَافَى يُعَافِي مُعَافَاةً (III) To restore to health, to cure

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مُعَافًى One who is cured

شَوَى يَشْوِي شَيًّا (a-i) To broil, to grill

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَشْوِيٌّ Grilled

سَمَكٌ Fish

قَلَى يَقْلِي قَلِيًا (a-i) To fry, to roast

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَقْلِيٌّ Roasted

سَلَقَ يَسْلُقُ سَلْقًا (a-u) To boil, to scald

(اسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ) مَسْلُوقٌ Boiled

أَشَارَ يُشِيرُ إِشَارَةً (IV) To indicate, to point out

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مُشِيرٌ Advisor, consultant

حَزِنَ يَحْزَنُ حُزْنًا (i-a) To be sad

حَزِينٌ Sad

مَشَى يَمْشِي مَشْيًا (a-i) To walk, to go on foot

(اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ) مَاشٍ One who is walking

قَوِيَ يَقْوَى قُوَّةً (i-a) To be strong

قَوِيٌّ Strong, أَقْوَى stronger

أَفْرَدَ يُفْرِدُ إِفْرَادًا (IV) To set aside, to single out

لَعِبَ يَلْعَبُ لَعِبًا (i-a) To play

تَنَزَّهَ يَتَنَزَّهُ تَنَزُّهًا (V) To go for leisurely walk, stroll

أَفْشَى يُفْشِي إِفْشَاءً (IV) To spread, to disseminate, to divulge

أَطْعَمَ يُطْعِمُ إِطْعَامًا (IV) To feed someone, to give food

وَصَلَ يَصِلُ صِلَةً (a-i) To connect, to unite, to link

سَكْرَانُ Intoxicated, سُكَارَى (جَمْعٌ)

رَحِمٌ Relationship, kinship, أَرْحَامٌ (جَمْعٌ)

نِسَاءٌ = نِسْوَةٌ Women

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